



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES

ON THE PLAN OF THE *PHYSIOLOGISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE*

The letter of Decr. 8th, 1872, in which Wundt offered the *Physiologische Psychologie* to the firm of Engelmann, contains an outline of the work, which shapes as follows:

- I. Physiological Properties of the Nervous System
- II. Sensation and Idea
- III. Organic Movements
- IV. Critique of Psychological Doctrines
- V. General Theory of Psychophysical Occurrence

Since II and III comprise "the empirical material of physiological psychology proper"—"the inner or psychological and the outer or physiological consequence of the manifold interactions between our outer and inner experience"—the schema may be rewritten thus:

- I. Physiology
- II. Physiological Psychology
- III. Psychology
- IV. Theory of the Relation of Inner to Outer Experience

where the *Physiology* stands for relevant, *i.e.*, neural physiology; the *Psychology* stands mainly for the trends (Wolff and Kant, Herbart and Beneke) against which Wundt was struggling; and the concluding *Theory* discusses, in a wide sweep, "the relation obtaining in the last resort between the worlds of inner and of outer occurrence, and the explanation of the whole interconnection of psychological phenomena suggested by the survey of their borderland." The programme is clear and logical.

The published book is built, however, on a different plan. I shall first give its contents *with one omission*.

1873. Introduction, pp. 1-20.

I. Physiological Properties of the Nervous System, pp. 21-272.

[A. Inner Aspect of Physiological Psychology]

II. Sensation and Sense-Feeling, pp. 273-463.

1874. III. Idea and Aesthetic Feeling, pp. 464-706.

IV. Association of Ideas and Emotion, pp. 726-819.

[B. Outer Aspect of Physiological Psychology]

V. Movements, pp. 820-858.

Conclusion, pp. 858-863.

It is clear that what I have called the inner aspect of physiological psychology is represented, not at the one combined level of the original schema, but at three successive levels, at each one of which the 'objective' experience has its 'subjective' pair. It is clear, also, that the increased space required for this elaboration has meant the curtailment of Parts III, IV and V of the original outline: movement gets only a scant 40 pages, as against over 600 for its co-ordinate Part; the psychological criticisms are packed away in brief appendices to the successive chapters; and the wide-sweeping Conclusion is reduced to exactly five pages! No doubt, the publisher had his say; Wundt had estimated the size of the work at 640 to 800 pp., and it runs to 872. At all events, the mould was now set. Movement never recovers its lost importance; psychological criticism remains

to the end a matter of appended paragraphs; and the full Conclusion appears only in the fifth and sixth editions.

So far, then, we have the familiar picture of a work which, through wealth of material, has grown under its author's hands until it outruns the appointed limit; the earlier parts are disproportionately long, the later disproportionately curtailed. But I have oversimplified; I have omitted pp. 707-725, the initial section of Part IV. These twenty pages, which are entitled *Bewusstsein und Aufmerksamkeit*, are of extraordinary significance. Their intervention, between the doctrine of idea and the doctrine of association of ideas, means that a second systematic thread, in addition to the thread of sensory integration, appears in all the following exposition.¹ We should expect a reference to it in the first, physiological Part; but there is no apperception-centre in 1873. We should expect, going further back, a reference in the Introduction; but there is no hint there of consciousness and attention. The fact is that Wundt, when he began to write the book, had no notion that he should presently introduce them. It was only when he came to work up the material of his nineteenth chapter, on the course and association of ideas,—his own experiments on reaction and complication, the results of Donders and Vierordt and the rest,—that, as the Preface informs us, he saw the possibility of further systematisation, of a theory of consciousness and attention which should, at any rate provisionally, round off an important division of physiological psychology. The opportunity thus presented was of precisely the sort that Wundt's genius welcomed. He set to work on the new (eighteenth) chapter; he found plenty of cues to back-reference, where there had been none to reference forward; and the doctrine of apperception was incorporated in the *Physiologische Psychologie*. It came in, nevertheless, by way of after-thought; and though it grew to overshadowing predominance,—the stages of that growth are another story,—we may doubt whether it was ever very firmly rooted; whether (to change the figure) it was ever really at home in the general systematic setting of the book.

E. B. T.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ITALY

In his inaugural lecture at the University of Palermo Professor F. U. Saffiotti sketches the development of experimental psychology in Italy.² The pioneers were three Sicilians, G. Sergi, G. Buccola and S. Corleo. Sergi as early as 1876 advocated the establishment of a laboratory; but nothing came of his efforts before 1889, when a laboratory was founded at Rome as a section of the Institute of Anthropology. Buccola, who died young, worked from 1880 to 1895 with A. Tamburini in the hospital of Reggio Emilia and with E. MorSELLI in the hospital and the psychiatric clinic at Turin. Corleo, who died in 1891, started in 1889 a small laboratory, afterwards allowed to lapse, at the University of Palermo. Psychological work, during these early years, was done in hospitals (at Reggio Emilia, for instance, Tamburini and G. C. Ferrari founded a laboratory in 1896) and in physiological institutes (A. Mosso at Turin, M. L. Patrizi

¹ Cf. this JOURNAL, xxxii, 1921, 116 f.

² La evoluzione della Psicologia Sperimentale in Italia, *Rivista di Psicologia*, xvi, 1920, 129 ff. Cf. this JOURNAL, xv, 1904, 515 ff; xvi, 1905, 225 ff.